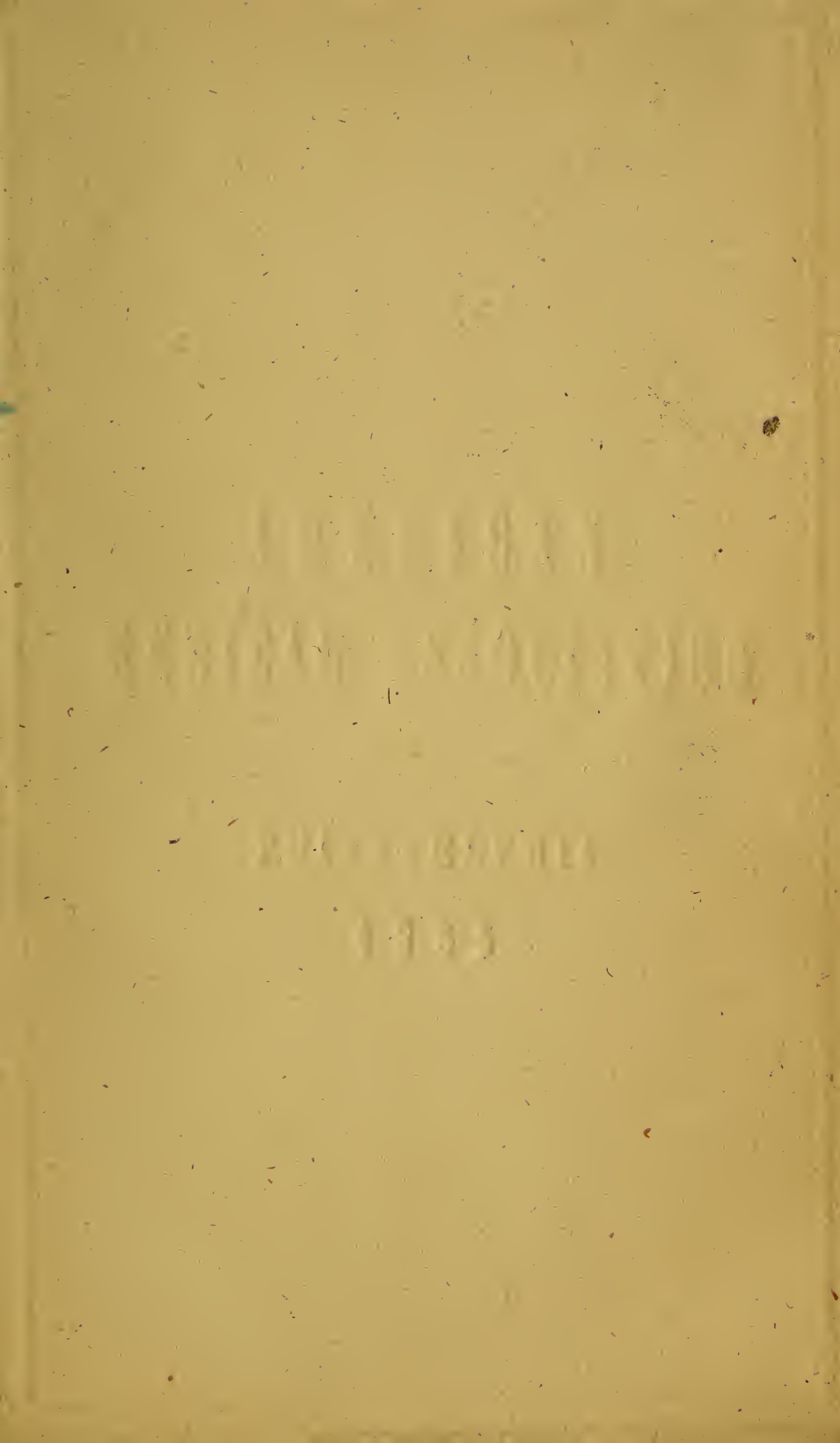


AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA

1855





1967

P. Simons

LAWS AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
EDUCATIONAL AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS
OF PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTED TO

David H. Bigg M. D.

No. 1713

BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS.
1855.



COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

APPOINTED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

DR. ISAAC HAYS,
“ G. EMERSON,
“ WILSON JEWELL,
“ ALFRED STILLÉ,
“ JOHN B. BIDDLE,
“ FRANCIS WEST,
“ WM. V. KEATING.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

APPOINTED BY THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS.

DR. GEO. W. NORRIS,
“ D. F. CONDIE,
“ LEWIS RODMAN,
“ SAM'L L. HOLLINGSWORTH,
“ EDWARD HARTSHORNE,
“ JOHN NEILL,
“ CASPAR WISTAR.

APPOINTED BY THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEDICAL
SOCIETY.

DR. THOS. F. BETTON,
“ THOS. H. YARDLEY,
“ WM. MAYBURRY,
“ ROBT. P. THOMAS,
“ F. G. SMITH,
“ DAVID GILBERT,
“ JOS. CARSON.

RECEPTIONS.

AT NOON ON WEDNESDAY.

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY,

HON. ROBT. T. CONRAD.

EVENINGS, AT 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ O'CLOCK.

Tuesday—Dr. H. L. HODGE, Walnut and 9th Streets.

“ G. W. NORRIS, Locust and 16th Streets.

“ F. BACHE, Spruce and Juniper Streets.

Wednesday—Dr. G. B. WOOD, 419 Arch Street, between 11th and 12th Streets.

“ A. STILLE, Walnut and 15th Streets.

“ J. R. PAUL, Spruce and 10th Streets.

Thursday—Dr. S. JACKSON, 108 S. 8th Street, near Locust Street.

Mr. ISAAC LEA, 396 Locust Street, near 17th Street.

Dr. J. PANCOAST, 300 Chestnut Street, below 11th Street.

“ HENRY HARTSHORNE, 551 Arch Street, near 15th Street.

INSTITUTIONS

PROPOSED TO BE

VISITED ON THE AFTERNOONS OF

Tuesday—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE
INSANE,

Wednesday—GIRARD COLLEGE, AND FAIRMOUNT,

Thursday—THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, BLOCKLEY,

Friday—THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

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PLAN OF ORGANIZATION
OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

REGULATIONS.

I. TITLE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

THIS institution shall be known and distinguished by the name and title of "THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION."

II. MEMBERS.

The members of this institution shall collectively represent and have cognizance of the common interests of the medical profession in every part of the United States; and shall hold their appointment to membership either as delegates from local institutions, as members by invitation, or as permanent members.

The Delegates shall receive the appointment from permanently organized medical societies, medical colleges, hospitals, lunatic asylums, and other permanently organized medical institutions of good

standing in the United States, and from the American Medical Society in Paris. Each delegate shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is appointed to succeed him, and shall participate in all the business and affairs of the Association.

Each local society shall have the privilege of sending to the Association one delegate for every ten of its regular resident members, and one for every additional fraction of more than half of this number. The faculty of every regularly constituted medical college or chartered school of medicine, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates. The professional staff of every chartered or municipal hospital containing a hundred inmates or more, shall have the privilege of sending two delegates; and every other permanently organized medical institution of good standing shall have the privilege of sending one delegate.

Delegates representing the medical staffs of the United States Army and Navy shall be appointed by the Chiefs of the Army and Navy Medical Bureaux. The number of delegates so appointed shall be four from the army medical officers, and an equal number from the navy medical officers.

The Members by Invitation shall consist of practitioners of reputable standing, from sections of the United States not otherwise represented at the

meeting. They shall receive their appointment by invitation of the meeting after an introduction from any of the members present, or from any of the absent permanent members. They shall hold their connection with the Association until the close of the annual session at which they are received; and shall be entitled to participate in all its affairs, as in the case of delegates.

The Permanent Members shall consist of all those who have served in the capacity of delegates, and of such other members as may receive the appointment by unanimous vote.

Permanent members shall at all times be entitled to attend the meetings, and participate in the affairs of the Association, so long as they shall continue to conform to its regulations, but without the right of voting; and when not in attendance, they shall be authorized to grant letters of introduction to reputable practitioners of medicine residing in their vicinity, who may wish to participate in the business of the meetings as provided for members by invitation.

Every member elect, prior to the permanent organization of the annual meeting, or before voting on any question after the meeting has been organized, must sign these regulations, inscribing his name and address in full, specifying in what capacity he attends, and, if a delegate, the title of the

institution from which he has received his appointment.

III. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Association shall be held annually, and commence on the first Tuesday of May. The place of meeting shall never be the same for any two years in succession, and shall be determined for each next succeeding year by vote of the Association.

IV. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. They shall be nominated by a special committee of one member from each State represented at the meeting, and shall be elected by vote on a general ticket. Each officer shall hold his appointment for one year, and until another is elected to succeed him.

The President shall preside at the meetings, preserve order and decorum in debate, give a casting vote when necessary, and perform all the other duties that custom and parliamentary usage may require.

The Vice-Presidents, when called upon, shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and, during the absence, or at the request of

the President, one of them shall officiate in his place.

The Secretaries shall record the minutes, and authenticate the proceedings, give due notice of the time and place of each next ensuing annual meeting, and serve as members of the Committee on Publication. The Secretary first in nomination shall also preserve the archives and unpublished transactions of the Association.

The Treasurer shall have the immediate charge and management of the funds and property of the Association. He shall be a member of the Committee on Publication, to which committee he shall give bonds for the safe keeping, and proper use and disposal of his trust. And through the same committee he shall present his accounts, duly authenticated, at every regular meeting.

V. STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees, each composed of seven members, shall be organized at every annual meeting, for preparing, arranging, and expediting business for each next ensuing year, and for carrying into effect the orders of the Association not otherwise assigned—namely, a Committee on Arrangements, and a Committee on Publication.

The Committee on Arrangements shall, if no suffi-

cient reasons prevent, be mainly composed of members residing in the place at which the Association is to hold its next annual meeting; and shall be required to provide suitable accommodations for the meeting, to verify and report upon the credentials of membership, to receive and announce all essays and memoirs voluntarily communicated, either by members of the Association, or by others through them, and to determine the order in which such papers are to be read and considered.

The Committee on Publication, of which the Secretaries and Treasurer must constitute a part, shall have charge of preparing for the press, and of publishing and distributing such of the proceedings, transactions and memoirs of the Association, as may be ordered to be published. The six members of this committee, who have not the immediate management of the funds, shall also in their own names as agents for the Association, hold the bond of the Treasurer for the faithful execution of his office, and shall annually audit and authenticate his accounts, and present a statement of the same in the annual report of the Committee; which report shall specify the character and cost of the publications of the Association during the year, the number of copies still at the disposal of the meeting, the funds on hand for

further operations, and the probable amount of the assessment to be laid on each member of the Association for covering its annual expenditures.

VI. FUNDS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds shall be raised by the Association for meeting its current expenses and awards from year to year ; but never with the view of creating a permanent income from investments. Funds may be obtained by an equal assessment of not more than three dollars annually, on each of the members ; by individual voluntary contributions for specific objects ; and by the sale and disposal of publications, or of works prepared for publication.

The funds may be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the annual meetings ; for publishing the proceedings, memoirs, and transactions of the Association ; for enabling the standing committees to fulfil their respective duties, conduct their correspondence, and procure the materials necessary for the completion of their stated annual reports ; for the encouragement of scientific investigations, by prizes and awards of merit ; and for defraying the expenses incidental to specific investigations under the instruction of the Association, where such investigations have been accompanied with an order on the Treasurer to

In connection with the foregoing "Plan of Organization," the following was adopted as one of the ordinances, or by-laws of the Association, viz:—

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at the annual meetings of the American Medical Association shall at all times be subject to the vote of three-fourths of all the members in attendance; and until permanently altered, except when for a time suspended, it shall be as follows, viz:—

1. The temporary organization of the meeting preparatory to the election of officers.

2. The report of the Committee of Arrangements on the credentials of members; after the latter have registered their names and addresses, and the titles of the institutions which they represent.

3. The calling of the roll.

4. The election of officers.

5. The reading of minutes.

6. The reception of members not present at the opening of the meeting, and the reading of notes from absentees.

7. The reception of members by invitation.

8. The reading and consideration of the stated annual reports from the standing committees.

9. The selection of the next place of annual meeting.

10. The new appointments to fill the standing committees.

11. The choice of permanent members by vote.

12. Resolutions introducing new business, and instructions to the permanent committees.

13. The reading and discussion of voluntary communications introduced through the Committee on Arrangements.

14. Unfinished and miscellaneous business.

15. Adjournment.

ORDINANCES.

THE following *Resolutions*, adopted at different meetings of the Association, though not incorporated into the *Plan of Organization*, constitute a portion of the *Regulations* for the government of the Association.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD IN CHARLESTON, IN 1851.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. iv.)

Resolved, That committees of three be appointed to investigate and report, severally, on the following subjects:—

1st. Causes of tubercular diathesis.

2d. Blending and conversion of the types of fever.

3d. The mutual relations of yellow fever and bilious remittent fever.

4th. Epidemic erysipelas.

5th. Acute and chronic diseases of the neck of the uterus.

6th. Dengue.

7th. The milk sickness so-called.

8th. Endemic prevalence of tetanus.

9th. Diseases of parasitic origin.

10th. Physiological peculiarities and diseases of the Negro.

11th. The action of water on lead-pipes, and the diseases which proceed from it.

12th. The alkaloids which may be substituted for quinia.

13th. Permanent cure of reducible hernia.

14th. Results of surgical operations for the relief of malignant diseases.

15th. Statistics of operations for removal of stone in the bladder.

16th. Cold water dressings.

17th. The sanitary principles applicable to the construction of dwellings.

18th. The toxicological and medicinal properties of our cryptogamic plants.

19th. Agency of the refrigeration produced through upward radiation of heat as an exciting cause of disease.

20th. Epidemic diseases of New England and New York.

21st. Epidemic diseases of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

22d. Epidemic diseases of Virginia and North Carolina.

23d. Epidemic diseases of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

24th. Epidemic diseases of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

25th. Epidemic diseases of Tennessee and Kentucky.

26th. Epidemic diseases of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

27th. Epidemic diseases of Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nomination be appointed, whose duty it shall be to nominate one chairman for each of the above committees.

Resolved, That each of the chairmen thus nominated, shall select, at his earliest convenience, two members of the Association, to complete the committee.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, to be called the Committee for Volunteer Communications,* whose duty it shall be, in the interval between the present and the next succeeding sessions, to receive papers upon any subject, from any persons who may choose to send them, to decide upon the merits of these papers, and to select for presentation to the Association,

* The title of this committee was changed by a resolution adopted at the Sixth Annual Meeting to that of "*Committee on Prize Essays*." See vol. vi. p. 47.

at its next session, such as they may deem worthy of being thus presented.

Resolved, That the Committee for Volunteer Communications shall have the power to form such regulations as to the mode in which the papers are to be presented, and as to the observing of secrecy, as they may think proper.

Resolved, That the selection of the members of this committee be referred to the same Nominating Committee, whose duty it will be to appoint the chairmen of the several special committees, as above directed, with this restriction, that the individuals composing it shall reside in the same neighborhood.

Resolved, That a prize of fifty dollars* be awarded to each of the volunteer communications reported on favorably by the committee, and directed by the Association to be published, provided that the number to which the prize is thus awarded, do not exceed five;* and provided, also, if the number approved and directed to be published exceed five, that, in such case, the prize be awarded to the five which the committee may determine to be most meritorious (pp. 36—38).

* By a Resolution adopted at the Fifth Annual Meeting the number of prizes was reduced to *two*, and the amount of the prizes increased to *one hundred dollars*. See vol. v. p. 45. (See p. 27.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication be instructed to print conspicuously, at the beginning of the forthcoming volume of the *Transactions*, the following disclaimer, viz: The American Medical Association, although formally accepting, and publishing the reports of the various standing committees, holds itself wholly irresponsible for the opinions, theories, or criticisms therein contained, except when so decided by special resolution (p. 39).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FIFTH ANNUAL
MEETING, HELD IN RICHMOND, IN 1852.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. v.)

Resolved, That the special committees on Medical Education, and Medical Literature, be appointed, consisting each of five members, and that the Nominating Committee be instructed to nominate such committees to this Association (p. 32).

Resolved, That, instead of awarding five prizes of \$50 each, annually, the Association hereafter grant two prizes of \$100 each, for the two best essays (p. 45).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL
MEETING, HELD IN NEW YORK, IN 1853.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. vi.)

Resolved, That the Committee on Publication have power to furnish the chairmen of committees on epidemics with extra copies of their Reports, respectively, at the expense of the Association—the said extra copies not to exceed one hundred (p. 28).

Resolved, That the name of the Committee on Volunteer Communications be changed to that of Committee on Prize Essays (p. 47).

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SEVENTH MEETING,
HELD IN ST. LOUIS.

(See TRANSACTIONS, vol. vii.)

Resolved, That the sum of three dollars, annually, be assessed upon each of the delegates to the sessions of the Association, as well as upon each of its permanent members, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of printing the *Transactions*. The payment of this assessment shall be required of the delegates and members in attendance upon the sessions of the Association, previously to their taking their seats and participating in the business of the session; and of

all others on or before the first of September in each year.

Resolved, That each delegate and member who has paid his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution, shall be entitled to receive a copy of the printed *Transactions* of the session.

Resolved, That the name of no one shall be inserted or continued on the list of permanent members of the Association who shall refuse or neglect to pay his annual assessment, in accordance with the terms of the first resolution, but it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, before erasing the name of any member, to issue a circular informing him of his indebtedness.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Committee of Publication to fix the price at which the printed *Transactions* of each session will be furnished to others than delegates and members; provided, that in no case shall the said price be less than three dollars.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Association be requested to appoint committees, at one or more central points within their respective States, for the purpose of aiding the Committee of Publication in procuring subscribers, and in distributing the printed volumes of *Transactions* to said

subscribers, as well as to the members of the Association residing within the neighborhood of the said committees, respectively (p. 22).

Resolved, That a standing committee be appointed by this Association to procure memorials of the eminent and worthy dead among the distinguished physicians of our country, and present them to this Association for publication in their *Transactions* (p. 30).

Resolved, That a standing committee of ——— members be appointed by this Association, on the subject of Insanity, as it prevails in this country, including its causation—as hereditary transmission; educational influences—physical and moral, social and political institutions, &c.; its forms and complications; curability; means of prevention, &c. (p. 32).

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Publication Committee to append to each volume of the *Transactions*, hereafter published, a copy of the Constitution of the Association (p. 34).

Resolved, That, hereafter, every paper received by this Association and ordered to be published, and all plates or other means of illustration, shall

be considered the exclusive property of the Association, and shall be published and sold for the exclusive benefit of the Association (p. 40).

Resolved, That, hereafter, the majority of the Committee on Publication shall be selected from the physicians of that city in which this Association may hold its annual session (p. 41).

Resolved, That it is the duty of every member of this Association, who learns that any existing medical school departs from the published conditions of graduation, to report the fact at the annual meetings; and that on proof of the fact, such school shall be deprived of its representation in this body (p. 43).

PROPOSED
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION,
OFFERED
AT THE MEETING IN 1854.

BY Dr. S. D. GROSS, of Ky. To amend that part of the Constitution which relates to the election of officers, so that the election shall take place immediately before the adjournment of each meeting, instead of immediately after its commencement.

By Dr. F. A. RAMSAY, of Tenn. That the Constitution be so amended as to dispense with the Nominating Committee, and the duties of such committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

ASSOCIATION

FOR 1855.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ISAAC HAYS, M. D., Pennsylvania, *Chairman.*

G. EMERSON, M. D., “

WILSON JEWELL, M. D., “

ALFRED STILLE, M. D., “

JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D., “

FRANCIS WEST, M. D., “

WM. V. KEATING, M. D., “

COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

R. LA ROCHE, M. D., Pennsylvania, *Chairman.*

ISAAC HAYS, M. D., “

ALFRED STILLE, M. D., “

J. B. BIDDLE, M. D., “

GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D., “

JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., “

JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., “

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

PLINY EARLE, M.D., New York, *Chairman*.

D. F. CONDIE, M.D., Pennsylvania.

E. S. LEMOINE, M.D., Missouri.

FRANCIS WEST, M.D., Pennsylvania.

ALDEN MARCH, M.D., New York.

E. H. DAVIS, M.D., “

C. R. GILMAN, M.D., “

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

ON the Epidemics of New England and New York. Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, of New Haven, Conn.

On the Epidemics of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. Dr. JOHN L. ATLEE, of Lancaster, Pa.

On the Epidemics of Virginia and North Carolina. Dr. W. D. HASKINS, of Richmond, Va.

On the Epidemics of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. Dr. D. J. CAIN, of Charleston, S. C.

On the Epidemics of Tennessee and Kentucky. Dr. W. L. SUTTON, of Georgetown, Ky.

On the Epidemics of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Dr. THOMAS REYBURN, of St. Louis, Mo.

On the Epidemics of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Dr. GEORGE MENDENHALL, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the Epidemics of Louisiana, Mississippi,

Arkansas, and Texas. Dr. E. D. FENNER, of New Orleans, La.

On the Mutual Relations of Yellow and Bilious Remittent Fever. Dr. JAMES JONES, of New Orleans, La.

On the Causes of Tuberculous Disease. Dr. D. F. CONDIE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

On Diseases of Parasitic Origin. Dr. JOSEPH LEIDY, of Philadelphia, Pa.

On the Physiological Peculiarities and Diseases of Negroes. Dr. A. P. MERRILL, of Memphis, Tenn.

On Statistics of the Operation for the Removal of Stone in the Bladder. Dr. JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, of St. Louis, Mo.

On the Toxicological and Medicinal Properties of our Cryptogamic Plants. Dr. F. PEYRE PORCHER, of Charleston, S. C.

On the Constitutional and Local Treatment of Carcinoma. Dr. DANIEL BRAINARD, of Chicago, Ill.

On the Influence of Geological Formation on the Character of Disease. Dr. GEORGE ENGLEMAN, of St. Louis, Mo.

On Dysentery. Dr. HENRY TAYLOR, of Mount Clemens, Mich.

On the Use and Effect of Applications of Nitrate of Silver to the Throat, either in Local or

General Disease. Dr. HORACE GREEN, of New York.

On the Administration of Anæsthetic Agents during Parturition. Dr. P. CLAIBORNE GOOCH, of Richmond, Va.

On the Diet of the Sick. Dr. CHARLES HOOKER, of New Haven, Conn.

On Certain Forms of Eruptive Fevers prevalent in Middle Tennessee. Dr. E. R. DABNEY, of Clarkesville, Tenn.

On the Hygrometrical State of the Atmosphere, in various Localities, and its Influence on Health. Dr. SANDFORD B. HUNT, of Buffalo, N. Y.

On the frequency of Deformities in Fractures. By FRANK H. HAMILTON, of Buffalo, N. Y.

On Puerperal Convulsions. Dr. M. M. PALLER, of St. Louis, Mo.

On Diseases of the Prostate Gland. Dr. G. S. WALKER, of St. Louis, Mo.

On the Excretions, as an Index to the Organic Changes going on in the System. Dr. H. A. JOHNSON, of Chicago, Ill.

On Typhoid Fever and its Complications, as it prevails in Alabama. Dr. LEROY H. ANDERSON, of Sumpterville, Ala.

On the Pathology and Treatment of Scrofula. Dr. W. H. BYFORD, of Evansville, Ind.

On the Nutritive Qualities of Milk, and the In-

fluence produced thereon by Pregnancy and Menstruation, in the Human Female, and by Pregnancy in the Cow; and also on the Question whether there is not some mode by which the nutritive constituents of milk can be preserved in their purity and sweetness, and furnished to the inhabitants of cities in such quantities as to supersede the present defective and often unwholesome modes of supply. Dr. N. S. DAVIS, of Chicago, Ill.

On Microscopical Investigations of Malignant Tumors. Dr. E. B. HASKINS, of Clarkesville, Tenn.

On the Sulphate of Quinia as a Remedial Agent in the Treatment of Fevers. Dr. GEORGE R. GRANT, of Memphis, Tenn.

On the Study of Pathology at the Bedside. Dr. R. R. McILVAINE, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On Orthopædic Surgery. Dr. E. S. COOPER, of Peoria, Ill.

On the Modus Operandi of the Envenomed Secretions of Healthy Animals. Dr. ANDREW F. JETER, of Palmyra, Mo.

On Insanity. Dr. SAMUEL M. SMITH, of Columbus, Ohio.

On the Jaundice of Yellow Fever, in its Diagnostical and Prognostical Relations. Dr. R. LA ROCHE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

On Malignant Periodic Fevers. Dr. CHARLES QUARLES CHANDLER, of Rocheport, Mo.

On Typhoid Fever in Maine. Dr. S. B. CHASE, of Portland, Me.

Committee on Plans of Organization for State and County Societies. A. B. PALMER, M. D., Michigan; R. R. McILVAINE, M. D., Ohio; D. L. McGUGIN, M. D., Iowa; E. R. PEASLEE, M. D., New Hampshire; THOMAS LIPSCOMBE, M. D., Tennessee.

Committee on Medical Literature. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, M. D., Kentucky; O. M. LANGDON, M. D., Ohio; A. A. GOULD, M. D., Massachusetts; D. L. McGUGIN, M. D., Iowa; J. B. FLINT, M. D., Kentucky.

Committee on Medical Education. WM. H. ANDERSON, M. D., Alabama; A. LOPEZ, M. D., Alabama; ANDREW MURRAY, M. D., Michigan; F. A. RAMSAY, M. D., Tennessee; R. D. ROSS, M. D., Cherokee Nation.

Committee to inquire what State or other Society, represented in this Association, is in Fellowship with irregular practitioners. (*Transactions*, vol. vii. p. 30.)

Dr. S. H. FRENCH, of New York, *Chairman*.

Committee on Hydrophobia and the connection of season of the year with its prevalence. (*Transactions*, vol. vii. p. 31.)

Dr. T. W. BLATCHFORD, of New York.

Committee to inquire into the Causes which obstruct the formation and establishment of our National Medical Literature. (*Transactions*, vol. vii. p. 34.)

Dr. S. D. GROSS, of Kentucky, *Chairman*.

Committee to report the best means of preventing the introduction of Disease by Emigrants, into our country. (*Transactions*, vol. vii. p. 34.)

Dr. S. H. DICKSON, of South Carolina;

Dr. J. H. GRISCOM, of New York;

Dr. E. D. FENNER, of Louisiana.

Committee to examine into, and report upon, the effects of Alcoholic Liquors upon the System, in health and disease. (*Transactions*, vol. vii. p. 43.)

Dr. R. D. MUSSEY, of Ohio, *Chairman*.

CODE OF ETHICS.

ADOPTED MAY, 1847.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS, AND
OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSI-
CIANS.

ART. I.—*Duties of physicians to their patients.*

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. Those obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal other than his own conscience to adjudge penalties for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health, and the lives of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention and fidelity. They should study, also, in their deportment, so to unite *tenderness* with *firmness*, and *condescension* with *authority*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician should be treated with attention, steadiness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted

to the mental imbecility and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances, should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted in their professional visits, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honour. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional services; none of the privacies of personal and domestic life, no infirmity of disposition or flaw of character observed during professional attendance, should ever be divulged by him except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity of this obligation are indeed so great, that professional men have, under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to arrive at a more perfect knowledge of the disease—to meet promptly every change which may occur, and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger when it really occurs; and even to the patient himself, if absolutely

necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick ; that, by such cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquillity of the most resigned in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words or the manner of a physician. It is, therefore, a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable ; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him, even in the last period of a fatal malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing to fanciful delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to, all pecuniary considerations.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients, suffering under the

consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love of virtue, accompanied by a sincere interest in the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ART. II.—*Obligations of patients to their physicians.*

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is, to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, confessedly the most difficult and intricate of the sciences, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is intuitive.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible with his professional obligations. A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician, for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits,

and predispositions, of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment, than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases, for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by ministering to the mind diseased. A patient should never be afraid of thus making his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences, and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician

with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of his physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own crude opinions as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal. This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief, and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits of a physician* who is not attending him; and, when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intention of interference,

which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for, although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO
THE PROFESSION AT LARGE.

ART. I.—*Duties for the support of professional character.*

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honour, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the faculty as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honourable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labours, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence are required, than the medical; and, to attain such eminence, is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and confidence, and to both, because no scientific attainments can compensate for the want of correct

moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the faculty to be temperate in all things, for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding ; and, on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals affected with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures ; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made ; to invite laymen to be present at operations—to boast of cures and remedies—to adduce certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 4. Equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine ; or to dispense a secret *nostrum*, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself, or of others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality ; and, if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ART. II.—*Professional services of physicians to each other.*

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, however, to be obtruded officiously, as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice on which confidence depends. But, if a distant member of the faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ART. III.—*Of the duties of physicians as respects vicarious offices.*

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request

is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician, and, when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligation for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ART. IV.—*Of the duties of physicians in regard to consultations.*

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honours of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations, the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some medical board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an

exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged; candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised towards the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such farther inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinions which it may be thought proper to express. But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in

the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reasons for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way, and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians when they are to hold consultation together, and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation. But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physician who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance, in which latter case he may examine the patient, and give his opinion in *writing* and *under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultation should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words nor manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but if the numbers be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, that two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But, in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and, if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician in whom he is most willing to confide. But, as every physician relies upon the rectitude of his judgment, he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any further deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to

the patient, the member of the faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honourable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary, should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practised by the dishonest for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favour of families and individuals.

ART. V.—*Duties of physicians in cases of interference.*

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or in-

directly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of, or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor, and regard for truth and probity will permit; for it often happens, that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief, and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought,

unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present, any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates, should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called, and unless his further attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case.

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighbouring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances ; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with the general plan of treatment ; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired ; and, in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician, who has engaged to attend a case of midwifery, is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ART. VI.—*Of differences between physicians.*

§ 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interest, may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *court-medical*.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters, and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences nor the adjudication of the arbitrators should be made public, as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to

the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the faculty.

ART. VII.—*Of pecuniary acknowledgments.*

Some general rules should be adopted by the faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honour to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will admit.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND
OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ART. I.—*Duties of the profession to the public.*

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens: they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession, as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labours for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, on subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions

relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means, and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a post-mortem examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labour, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical, but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this chapter, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals, societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives, or for analogous purposes, nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health and even destruction of life caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects, to expose the injuries sustained by

the unwary from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy, and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines, or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ART. II.—*Obligations of the public to physicians.*

§ 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications;—to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism—to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education—and no longer to allow the statute books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

WHICH THE

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

ARE

INVITED TO VISIT,

AND

TO WHICH THEY WILL BE ADMITTED

ON SHOWING THEIR

CARDS OF MEMBERSHIP.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NINTH ST., BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND MARKET STS.

FOUNDED in 1749. The *Medical Department* was organized in 1765, by the appointment of Drs. Morgan and Shippen to professorships. The Museum belonging to it is called the WISTAR and HORNER MUSEUM. It originated from the private anatomical collection of Professor Wistar, which, after his death, was presented by his widow to the Institution, and was extended by the labours of the late Professor Horner, aided by the contributions of other physicians, and made still more valuable by the bequest of the private cabinet of Dr. Horner. To these have been added the Pathological Cabinet of Dr. Wood, and numerous additions in the Anatomical and Materia Medica Departments have been made by the present Professors.

Emeritus Professors.

ROBERT HARE, M. D., Chemistry.

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Surgery.

Professors.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

ROBERT E. ROGERS, M. D., Chemistry.

JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., Anatomy.

—————, Surgery.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

TENTH ST., BETWEEN GEORGE AND WALNUT STS.

THIS School was established in 1825. The building contains, in addition to lecture and dissecting-rooms, a spacious museum and hospital accommodations for the clinic of the institution.

The faculty are as follows :—

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine, &c.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MUTTER, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

NINTH ST., BETWEEN SPRUCE AND LOCUST STS.

FOUNDED A. D. 1839, and authorized A. D. 1840, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DAVID GILBERT, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

ALFRED STILLE, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN NEILL, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

J. M. ALLEN, M. D., Prof. of Special and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN J. REESE, M. D., Prof. of Medical Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D., Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.

JOHN J. REESE, M. D., Registrar.

The annual course of lectures commences on the second Monday in October, and is continued until the 1st of March, ensuing. Requisitions for graduation, the same as in the University of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

FIFTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THIS Institution was chartered in 1847. It was purchased, in 1854, by the members of the present faculty. Two full courses are given annually—degrees being conferred in March and July.

FACULTY.

ISAAC A. PENNYPACKER, M. D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

JAMES L. TYSON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica.

LEWIS D. HARLOW, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics, &c.

JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D., Emeritus Prof. of Obstetrics, &c.

JAMES BRYAN, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.

HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., Prof. of Institutes of Medicine.

GEORGE HEWSTON, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy.

B. HOWARD RAND, M. D., Prof. of Medical Chemistry.

B. HOWARD RAND, M. D., *Dean.*

PHILADELPHIA
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SOUTH SIDE OF ZANE ST., ABOVE 7TH ST.

THIS Institution was organized in March, 1821, since which period annual courses of lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica and Pharmacy have been regularly delivered. For many years, the departments of Materia Medica and Pharmacy were confided to a single chair, but in 1846 a separate chair of Pharmacy was instituted.

The matriculants now average about one hundred, and the graduates about twenty-five, per annum.

The length of the session is five months, extending from the beginning of October to the first of March.

The requisites for graduation, are three years and three months actual engagement in an apothecary store, attendance on two full courses of lectures, and the usual qualifications of good character, &c.

The present Professors are—

ROBERT BRIDGES, M. D., on Chemistry.

WILLIAM PROCTER, JR., on Pharmacy.

ROBERT P. THOMAS, M. D., on Materia Medica.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

FOUNDED IN 1751.

ENTRANCE ON EIGHTH STREET, BELOW SPRUCE.

THE Hospital building has a front of 281 feet, and is surrounded by spacious gardens, the square of ground on which it stands containing four and a quarter acres. The design of the charity is general, its charter providing for the relief of such poor as are afflicted with curable diseases, *not infectious*, and the insane. Chronic, as well as acute cases of disease, are received, if judged susceptible of relief, and all recent accidents are admitted without question, if brought to the door within twenty-four hours from their occurrence.

The medical library of the Institution contains over 10,000 volumes, and has been founded and is supported by the fees derived from students' tickets.

The number of patients treated in the last official year, was 1,997.

Physicians.—DRS. GEORGE B. WOOD, WILLIAM PEPPER, and WM. W. GERHARD.

Surgeons.—DRS. GEORGE W. NORRIS, EDWARD PEACE, JOHN NEILL, and JOSEPH PANCOAST.

Resident Physicians.—DRS. WM. R. DUNTON, AUGUSTUS WILSON, and JOHN H. PACKARD.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THE first provision for the care and treatment of the Insane in America, was made in the establishment of the Pennsylvania Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1751, a section of that building being always appropriated to this object, till 1841, when the insane patients were removed to a new structure, two miles west of the river Schuylkill, the title of which is "THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE." This Institution is between the Westchester and Haverford Roads, on the latter of which is the gate of entrance, and it is accessible by the various omnibuses passing out Market Street. It has connected with it 111 acres of land, 41 of which are inclosed and improved as gardens and pleasure-grounds for the patients, and the rest are used for farming purposes.

The present buildings provide for the officers, attendants, and about 220 patients; but there is commonly a larger number under treatment. 413 patients were under care during the past year, the average number being 229. The want of more extended accommodations for the insane is now so urgent, that the Board of Managers are engaged in collecting means to erect a new Hospital of equal size, on the 70 acres now used as a farm, after which, the two sexes will occupy entirely distinct buildings.

Physician.—Dr. THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

Assistant Physician.—Dr. J. EDWARDS LEE.

PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL

AND

ALMSHOUSE.

THIS is situated upon the west side of the Schuylkill River, about half a mile below Market Street bridge.

The whole establishment is one of the most extensive in the country, of which the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum embrace the larger part. The buildings are arranged in the form of a hollow square, the north and west buildings being more particularly devoted to the male and female wards, the children's asylum, and the obstetrical department, while the south building is occupied as the Insane Asylum.

The department for males is divided into the men's medical, surgical, venereal, and clinical wards; and the department for females into the same, together with the obstetrical wards, the nursery, and the children's asylum. The number of inmates in the Hospital proper and Insane Asylum have averaged, during the past winter, 1800. The varieties of cases of disease are as great as the circle of human maladies; there being, in fact, hardly a case in the whole catalogue which does not present itself in the course of the year. They are treated in the house, excepting those of variola, which have a small and separate outward building appropriated to them for obvious reasons.

The access to the institution, for clinical investigations, is easy during the whole year by omnibuses, which pass a short distance from the house.

During the winter season, and the continuance of the lectures in the different medical institutions, conveyances are found by the Managers of the Hospital for the students twice a week to the public clinical lectures, for which a fee of \$10 is demanded, which also entitles the holder of a ticket to visit the wards for the whole year.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor, who are the managers of the institution, are elected by the people, and hold their offices for one year. The Almshouse and its various departments is supported by a direct tax.

The Medical Board of the Hospital consists of a Resident Physician-in-chief, who resides in the building, and directs the general management; together with two Consulting Surgeons and Lecturers on Clinical Surgery, and two Consulting Physicians and Lecturers on Clinical Medicine.

Attached to the Hospital are also eight Assistant Resident Physicians, who are graduates in medicine, and hold their offices for two years. Two of these gentlemen are attached, for specified times, to certain wards, and the insane department in rotation.

The present Medical Board consists of—

Resident Physician-in-chief.—Dr. A. B. CAMPBELL.

Consulting Surgeons and Lecturers on Clinical Surgery.—Drs. HENRY H. SMITH and D. H. AGNEW.

Consulting Physicians and Lecturers on Clinical Medicine.—Drs. CASPER MORRIS and J. L. LUDLOW.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

NEAR FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS Institution (under the care of the Society of Friends), located near Frankford, was one of the first of the kind established in the United States. It has been in existence nearly forty years, and during all that period has been distinguished for the wisdom and economy of its administration, and for the mildness and success of its treatment. Kindness towards the unfortunate occupants of its wards, and the adoption of measures calculated to improve their physical, mental, and moral condition, have always constituted the leading objects of those concerned in its management.

The building will accommodate seventy to seventy-five patients, but there is seldom more than sixty in the wards. The latter are conveniently arranged, having large and separate sitting-rooms for the two sexes. Amusements of different kinds are encouraged and provided, and manual labour in the garden or on the farm is recommended. There is also a library.

OFFICERS.

JOSHUA H. WORTHINGTON, M. D., Physician and Superintendent.

CHARLES ELLIS, 56 Chestnut St., Clerk of Board of Managers.

HORATIO C. WOOD, 37 Chestnut Street, Treasurer.

WILLS' HOSPITAL,
 FOR THE
 RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT BLIND AND LAME.
 RACE STREET, BETWEEN 18TH AND 19TH,
 SOUTH SIDE OF LOGAN SQUARE.

THIS is an infirmary devoted to the treatment, of curable diseases of the eyes, and of such curable diseases of the limbs as involve lameness. It was instituted under the bequest of the late James Wills, whose name it bears, and who provided for its endowment by a handsome legacy to the Corporation of Philadelphia, in trust for the purchase of grounds, the erection of a suitable building, and the defrayment of all requisite expenses in its yearly management as a hospital.

It was opened for occupation, March 1, 1834; and, although the available income has always been moderate, relief has been afforded to a large number of invalids admitted into the house, as well as to a much larger number of others who have attended only as out-patients.

The board of Managers, eighteen in number, is elected by the Select and Common Councils of the city.

Surgeons.—Drs. S. LITTELL, EDWARD HARTSHORNE, F. W. SARGENT, and ADDINELL HEWSON.

Physicians.—Drs. S. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, J. J. REESE, J. L. TYSON, and J. J. LEVICK.

Resident Physician.—Dr. JNO. S. KITCHEN.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL,

GIRARD AVENUE, BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STREETS.

THIS Institution is in the vicinity of the Girard College, and occupies half a square of ground. It is under the immediate supervision of ladies of the religious order of St. Joseph, and by the terms of the charter its benefits and advantages are "extended to the sick, without reference to creed, country, or colour." It was chartered in 1849, and opened in the following year. The Hospital contains *sixty* beds for the sick, of which *forty-three* are devoted to medical cases. It possesses a good medical library and collection of surgical instruments—a bequest from the late Dr. William E. Horner, one of the founders of the Hospital, and one of its surgeons at the time of his death.

Physicians.—DRS. ALFRED STILLE, WILLIAM V. KEATING, and F. GURNEY SMITH.

Surgeons.—DRS. HENRY H. SMITH, J. H. B. MCCLELLAN, and WILLIAM B. PAGE.

Obstetricians.—DRS. B. MCNEILL, JOHN D. BRYANT, and AUGUSTUS BOURNONVILLE, JR.

EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

CORNER OF HUNTINGDON AND FRONT STREETS.

THIS Institution was founded by members of the Episcopal church, but is intended for the sick of every country, creed, and colour. It was opened for the reception of patients, in December, 1853.

It contains thirty-five beds; and, during the last year, two hundred and eighty-nine patients were treated.

Out-of-door, or dispensary patients, are attended by the Assistant Surgeons and Physicians.

The building, at present occupied for the Hospital, was formerly the country-house of the ladies who generously presented it with the adjoining grounds to the Institution; but it is contemplated to erect, at as early a period as possible, a more spacious building, and one better adapted for the purposes of an hospital.

The Medical Board consists as follows :—

Physicians.—DRS. DEACON, J. B. BIDDLE, J. J. REESE, and F. WEST.

Surgeons.—DRS. WM. HUNT, BERNARD HENRY, R. S. KENDERDINE, and H. E. DRAYTON.

Accoucheurs.—DRS. WILTBANK and STOCKER.

Assistant Physicians.—DRS. ALEX. WILCOCKS, RICHARD CLEMENTS, FRANCIS LEWIS, MORETON STILLE, ROBT. STEWART, and H. ROBINETT.

Assistant Surgeons.—DRS. R. F. PENROSE, J. V. PATTERSON, RICHARD LEVIS, T. H. BACHE, J. CHESTON MORRIS, and A. DOUGLASS HALL.

House Residents.—DRS. A. DOUGLASS HALL and WM. D. HOYT.

CITY HOSPITAL,

COATES STREET BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STREETS.

THIS Institution, known as the Bush Hill or the Smallpox Hospital, was established by an act of the legislature in the early part of the present century, and occupies, with its grounds, the entire square. It is under the control and management of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and is a public hospital for the reception and treatment of all persons "who shall be afflicted with any pestilential or contagious disease."

The diseases treated in this Hospital, are confined chiefly to smallpox and ship-fever, of which a few cases are generally to be found there throughout the year. During the prevalence of the several epidemics of yellow fever and cholera asphyxia in our city, a large share of the cases were received into and treated in this Hospital.

It has ample accommodations for one hundred and fifty beds; is kept in readiness for the admission of patients during the entire year, and has one attending physician, one matron, one male and two female nurses, a watchman, together with several servants, all of whom are appointed annually by the Board of Health.

All applications for admission into this Hospital, are made to the Board of Health; and for every patient

received therein, the law provides that "the estate, real and personal, shall be liable to pay, satisfy, and reimburse all the charges and expenses incurred in the said public Hospital, unless the Board of Health award that they shall be exonerated and exempt therefrom."

The general construction of this Hospital, consisting of a centre building fifty feet front, three stories high, with two wings, each one hundred feet in length and two stories in height—as well as the commodious and eligible arrangements of the wards, for ventilation, comfort and convenience, together with an extensive latticed veranda for the use of convalescents—although planned and erected in 1810, will bear a comparison, in point of advantages, with any similar institution of more recent construction.

When these buildings were located and erected, they were in an isolated and healthy spot, more than two miles beyond the population, and to the northwest of what is known in the annals of Philadelphia, as Bush Hill, once the country-seat of James Hamilton, Esq., Colonial Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1760. But now the rapid and steady march of improvement having completely girdled this once beautiful and romantic locality, rendering it no longer suitable, much less desirable for a pest hospital, the City Councils have recently passed an ordinance for its removal to a more eligible location, about two miles due north from its present site.

LAZARETTO,

ITS

HOSPITAL AND QUARANTINE STATION.

THE Lazaretto, with its Hospital, is situated on the island of Tinicum, in the river Delaware, about twelve miles below the city.

This Quarantine Station is also under the control and management of the Board of Health. But its officers, consisting of a Lazaretto Physician and Quarantine Master, who reside therein during the quarantine season, are appointed by the Governor of the State, who likewise appoints the Port Physician and Health Officer, who reside in the city; all of whom, however, are subject to the direction and control of the Board of Health.

All vessels from foreign parts, arriving here during quarantine, that is, between the 1st of June and the 1st day of October, a period of four months, are obliged to stop at the Lazaretto and receive a visit from the Physician, accompanied by the Quarantine Master. The sick, if any, who are afflicted with pestilential or contagious diseases, are removed to the Hospital and placed under treatment by the Physician.

The wards of this Hospital are large, airy, well ventilated, and will accommodate safely one hundred patients.

Every convenience is to be found at this hospital station, for the comfort and welfare of the sick. The grounds are spacious and beautifully improved. The site is elevated, and its position on the river front affords an extensive and picturesque view, both up and down the Delaware, whitened with canvas, studded with islands, or its margin on either shore dotted with farm-houses or enlivened by villages.

Both of these Institutions are accessible, are exceedingly interesting in their character, and deserve a visit.

The Board of Health have kindly passed a resolution inviting the Delegates of the American Medical Association to visit, at any time during their stay in the city, either of these Hospitals.

Their card will admit them at any hour of the day.

WESTERN CLINICAL INFIRMARY,

CATHARINE ST., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.

THIS Institution, recently chartered by the legislature, was opened for the admission of patients on the first of October last.

The building occupied as the Hospital stands in the centre of an open square, and contains twenty-three beds. It is situated in a quarter of the city remote from all other charitable institutions, and in one chiefly inhabited by the poorer classes.

The Infirmary "is conducted on the principle of specialities, each physician of the faculty devoting himself to the consideration and treatment of a special class of diseases."

The MEDICAL BOARD is composed of
Dr. JAMES L. TYSON, Diseases of the Chest.

" JOSEPH KLAPP, Diseases of the Digestive Organs.

" CHARLES P. TURNER, Fevers.

" O. H. PARTRIDGE, Diseases of the Skin.

" ANDREW CHEESEMAN, Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

" D. D. CLARK, Diseases of the Genito-Urinary
Organs.

" JOSEPH PARRISH, Diseases of Females.

" T. HEWSON BACHE, and Dr. R. P. THOMAS, General and Special Surgery.

" GEORGE R. MOOREHOUSE, Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

" MORRIS CRUMP, *Resident Physician*.

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY,

No. 45 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

THIS charity was instituted April 2, 1786, with the design of furnishing medicine and medical attendance to the respectable poor of Philadelphia. It is supported by contributions and by the income derived from legacies that have from time to time been left to it. It is under the control of twelve Managers, elected by the contributors from among themselves; and its benefits are confined to those persons living between Vine and South Streets, and between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. All who are too ill to call at the Dispensary, upon making application there, are attended by physicians at their residences; those able to go out, are prescribed for at the Institution. The midwifery cases are under the charge of an obstetrician, who has attended 114 women during the past year. The number of patients treated at their homes in the same time was 1,682; at the Dispensary, 5,140.

The officers are as follows:—

District Physicians.—JAMES M. CORSE, M. D.; O. A. JUDSON, M. D.; A. OWEN STILLE, M. D.; G. H. ROBINETT, M. D.; M. W. COLLET, M. D., and T. H. JACKSON, M. D.

Obstetric Physician.—JOSEPH WARRINGTON, M. D.

Apothecary.—GEORGE MARTIN, M. D.

Assistants.—A. GRAY, M. D., and F. J. LEVERETT.

The Apothecary and Assistants reside at the Dispensary.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY,

No. 1 SPRING GARDEN STREET.

THIS Institution was instituted in 1816, by the exertions of Bishop White and Dr. S. P. Griffiths, then the President and Secretary of the Philadelphia Dispensary. It annually has under the Resident and Attending Physicians more than six thousand patients. It affords an excellent school for the study of pharmacy and minor surgery.

The Resident and Attending Physicians constitute a Medical Board, "to promote the best interests of the Institution, and to foster feelings of professional goodwill and cordiality towards each other."

The Managers have furnished them with a valuable library, and the best medical periodicals of this country and Europe are placed on their table.

Resident Physician and Apothecary.—Dr. THOMAS BOND.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons.—Drs. JOSEPH R. BRYAN, JOHN RHEIN, LEVI CURTIS, OWEN OSLER, F. R. SHUNK, J. K. UHLER, J. GIBBONS HUNT, J. H. SMALTZ.

Consulting Physicians.—Drs. SAMUEL JACKSON, JNO. UHLER, CHARLES NOBLE, ISAAC REMINGTON, J. K. MITCHELL, M. M. LEVIS.

Consulting Surgeons.—Drs. PAUL BECK GODDARD, THOS. D. MUTTER, WM. ASHMEAD, DAVID GILBERT.

Consulting Physicians to the Lying-in Department.—Drs. HUGH L. HODGE, BENJ. S. JANNEY, CHARLES D. MEIGS, THOS. H. YARDLEY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

CATHARINE ST., NEAR SEVENTH.

THE Institution hitherto known as the Moyamensing Dispensary, having become merged in the Moyamensing House of Industry, is now effectively organized under the above name, and is dispensing its benefits in a part of the city not occupied by any similar charity.

Since June last, 2,200 patients have been prescribed for, either at the Dispensary or at their own homes, and the monthly average is constantly increasing.

The territorial limits of this Dispensary embrace all of the city below South Street, between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. This tract is subdivided into four districts.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons.—Drs. WM. B. ATKINSON, No. 29 Spruce Street; J. DA COSTA, No. 140 South Eleventh Street; J. H. BRINTON, Broad Street, above Chestnut; J. CHESTON MORRIS, No. 504 Chestnut Street.

Resident Apothecary.—Dr. S. H. PORTER.

PRESTON RETREAT.

HAMILTON STREET, BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND
TWENTY-SECOND STREETS.

THIS Institution is upon the way to Fairmount. It was erected in pursuance of the will of the late Dr. JONAS PRESTON for a Lying-in Hospital. But the commercial disasters of 1837 destroyed the greater part of the fund set apart for its endowment, and prevented the execution of the benevolent founder's intention. For some years past it has been occupied by the FOSTER HOME ASSOCIATION, whose object is to rescue destitute children from poverty and vice, and train them up for usefulness.

The façade of the building is of marble, with an imposing Doric portico; and, from its elevated situation and dimensions, forms a striking object.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THIS Institution was established in 1750, as a School, and chartered as a College in 1755. The present building was erected in 1828. It is, externally, of the same style and dimensions as the adjacent Medical Department, and, internally, is conveniently arranged for lectures and class recitations. It also comprises a Faculty of Chemistry applied to the Arts and a Law Department, which was instituted in 1850. The Provost of the University is

HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D.

GIRARD COLLEGE FOR ORPHANS.

GIRARD AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET.

THIS Institution may be reached by the 10th Street or by the 13th Street line of omnibuses. The College belongs to the City of Philadelphia, and was established, pursuant to the will of Stephen Girard, for the education of orphans. The building, which is of white marble, was designed by Thomas U. Walter, Architect. Its corner-stone was laid July 4, 1833, and the crowning-stone was placed August 29, 1846. Its style of architecture is Corinthian, and the columns, 34 in number, are 55 feet high. The length of the body of the building, excluding the portico, is 169 feet, and its breadth 111 feet. The roof is composed of marble tiles, resembling those of the Cathedral of Milan, each one of which weighs 776 lbs. The entire weight of the roof is 969 tons. The building comprises three stories, and in each one there are four rooms 50 feet square. These are used as recitation and lecture rooms. The pupils and teachers occupy four out-buildings, also of marble, and each 125 feet long by 52 feet wide, and three stories high. The grounds comprise about 41 acres, which are enclosed with a stone wall. The cost of the buildings was \$1,933,821 78.

The number of pupils in the College is about three

hundred. The rules require that they shall be admitted between the ages of six and ten years ; they remain, unless before dismissed, for seven or eight years, and are then apprenticed to learn agriculture, or some useful trade or occupation. Meanwhile, they are taught almost every branch of elementary and practical knowledge, including music and drawing, and in the Spanish and French languages ; so that, as instructed artisans, they may hereafter feel that “knowledge dignifies labour.”

The College is under the control of a Board of sixteen Directors, appointed by the City Councils of Philadelphia. Its collegiate officers consist of a President, six Professors, and as many female teachers. Three males and seven females control the economical arrangements of the house, as Steward, Matron, Governesses, &c.

President.—WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Physicians.—S. L. HOLLINGSWORTH, M. D., F. W. SARGENT, M. D.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

CORNER OF BROAD AND GREEN STREETS.

THIS building was erected in 1853-4. The original High School, the College of the Philadelphia public-school system, was erected in 1838, on Centre Square, adjoining the U. S. Mint. Owing to the increased commercial activity of that neighbourhood, and the greater number of pupils to be educated, the new edifice was built. It is one hundred feet long by seventy-two deep, and to the top of the dome is one hundred and twelve feet high. The observatory is built upon piers of solid masonry, which, although inclosed by the walls of the edifice, stands isolated from every part of it. The height of the first story is twenty feet three inches; and that of the second and third, each about sixteen feet. Each story contains six rooms, except the first, which has but four, of which one used as a lecture-room is capable of seating six hundred persons. The building is warmed by four large furnaces, placed upon a periphery of the ground floor, and is ventilated by two stacks rising near the middle of the edifice, through each of which an ascending current of air is constantly maintained by means of a coal stove within it just below the roof.

The astronomical and philosophical apparatus, the cabinet of Natural History, and the other means of illustrating the lectures, are of the most complete description, and cost nearly \$18,000.

The school contains about six hundred pupils, who are instructed by twelve professors and four assistants. The course of study extends through four years, and embraces all of the departments, except Greek, which are taught in the first American colleges, together with French, German, civil engineering, drawing, writing, book-keeping, and phonography. The Degree of A. B. is conferred upon students who have successfully completed a four years' course, and that of A. M. upon A. B.'s of at least five years' standing. The whole number of students who have been in the school since its organization is 3,212, of whom 601 are now in attendance. Its annual cost is about \$19,000.

The annual cost of the public schools of Philadelphia is about \$500,000, which is raised by taxation of the city itself. The number of scholars in daily attendance is 52,073, and of teachers 876. The schools are arranged in four distinct grades, viz: Primary, Secondary, Grammar, and High Schools; and none are admitted into the latter without passing through the subordinate grade. The limit of attendance, required by law, in the lower schools is one year. The average of the actual attendance is five years and six months.

In so short a notice it is impossible fully to describe the Public Schools of Philadelphia, or even its crowning Institution, which is an object of pride to our citizens, and will amply repay the attention of all whose interest in the subject of education may lead them to examine it.

The High School was first fully organized, in 1839, by Prof. ALEXANDER D. BACHE, now Chief of the U. S. Coast Survey, who presided over it for two years and a half; his successor in office, and the present Principal, is JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF RACE AND 20TH STS.

THIS Institution is convenient of access by several lines of omnibuses, viz: the Vine, Arch, Walnut, Chestnut and 20th Street, and Chestnut and 16th Street lines.

It is opened to visitors, every Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 5 o'clock. An opportunity is afforded from 3 to 4 to examine the work-rooms; and at 4 o'clock an exhibition—consisting of vocal and instrumental music, and exercises with the apparatus used in the instruction of the pupils—is given.

The Institution was organized March 5, 1833, with Mr. J. Friedlander as its first Principal, under the auspices of the late venerable Bishop White, John Vaughan, P. S. Duponceau, William Y. Birch, J. Francis Fisher, and others.

The following States send their blind to this Institution, and contribute to its support, viz: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

Besides the income thus derived, the Institution owes much to the munificence of the late Wm. Y. Birch, Esq.,

who left to it a large estate, and thereby enables it to support many poor pupils.

The number of pupils in the Institution on the 1st of Jan., 1855, was 125.

Of which number, thirty contribute mainly or in part, by their own talents and industry, to their own support; and six are pay pupils. One of the male pupils, now receiving instruction in the institution, is deaf, dumb, and blind, having become blind subsequently to his instruction as a deaf mute.

The regular subjects of instruction are as follows:—

Orthography, reading, writing (by boards and pin type), arithmetic, geography, grammar, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, natural history, natural philosophy, physiology, synonymes, rhetoric, logic, histories of the United States, Greece, Rome and England, Biblical and general literature, moral philosophy, and music—vocal and instrumental.

The additional branches are: Constitution of the United States, astronomy, geology, mental philosophy and political economy.

The orchestra is very effective, and is composed of twenty-eight instruments.

A "HOME FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS BLIND" was regularly organized in October, 1851, for the employment of graduated pupils. In this department there are now six males and eleven females. A low rate of board is charged to each, and full price allowed for their work. Several of the females assist in teaching, and are compensated accordingly.

Principal.—WILLIAM CHAPIN.

Consulting Physician.—CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.

Consulting Surgeon.—WM. BYRD PAGE, M. D.

Visiting Physician.—A. E. STOCKER, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB.

BROAD STREET, BETWEEN SPRUCE AND PINE STS.

FOUNDED, A. D. 1820. INCORPORATED, A. D. 1821.

THE Deaf and Dumb of the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, and Delaware, are educated at this institution. The number of pupils is at present 163, of whom 106 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 18 by Maryland, 11 by New Jersey, 3 by Delaware, and 25 by the Institution or their friends. A public exhibition of the pupils is held every Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Officers for 1855:—

President of the Board of Directors.—REV. P. F. MAYER, D. D.

Principal of the Institution.—A. B. HUTTON, A. M.

Physician.—JOHN B. BIDDLE, M. D.

Consulting Physicians.—G. B. WOOD, M. D., J. PANCOAST, M. D., T. D. MUTTER, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA
TRAINING SCHOOL,
FOR
IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.
WOODBINE AVENUE, GERMANTOWN.

THIS Institution was established principally through the philanthropic promptings of its present Principal, JAS. B. RICHARDS, Esq., aided by a few benevolent gentlemen of this city. It was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in April, 1853, and an allowance was made by them of \$200 per annum for the support of indigent State pupils, not to exceed twenty; and also a conditional appropriation made, which, however, has not yet become available.

The happy results which have attended the efforts to improve the condition of idiots, and those of feeble mind, are almost marvellous; and a visit to Mr. Richards's school will afford the conviction that even out of idiots "we can rear up self-respecting, self-supporting, God-fearing men and women."

The squalid, stupid, morose, or vicious child who has become a burthen to his family and society, is here taught habits of order and neatness, rendered tractable and useful, learned the intelligent use of speech, and so far raised above his original imbecility as both to experience pleasure, and to bestow it upon those around him. Many of the children learn to read, to sew, to knit, and, in other ways, to occupy themselves pleasantly and usefully.

ORPHANS' SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTEENTH ST., BETWEEN CHERRY AND RACE.

THIS Institution was founded in 1814. Its object is “to rescue from ignorance, idleness, and vice, destitute, unprotected, and helpless children, by providing for them that support and instruction which will eventually enable them to become useful members of society.”

The building is a substantial brick structure, 110 feet by 53, and consists of a basement, in which are the offices and dining-room; a principal story, in which are the school-rooms, chapel, and parlours; and the second is appropriated for chambers. The basement is arched, and the stairways are of stone. The number of orphans in the institution is at present one hundred and eighteen.

The Medical Board of the Asylum consists of—

Dr. F. G. SMITH,
“ J. J. REESE,
“ F. WEST,

Each performing a service of four months in the year.

ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WEST SIDE OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER,

ABOUT TWO AND A HALF MILES FROM MARKET STREET BRIDGE.

THIS Institution occupies a lot of 13 acres, on which is a spacious and elegant building of 220 feet long, and capable of accommodating a family of about 250 orphans and their attendants.

The establishment is under charge of ladies of the Religious Order of "St. Joseph."

Physician, JOS. G. NANCREDE, M. D.

ST. JOSEPH'S

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is situated at the southwest corner of Spruce and Seventh Streets, and is under the charge of the Religious Order of the Sisters of Charity. The average number of orphans is about one hundred.

Physician.—WM. V. KEATING, M. D.

INDIGENT WIDOWS'

AND

SINGLE WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CHERRY ST., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.

THIS institution was founded by certain ladies, who, convinced that much suffering existed among a class who in early life had been prosperous, but who in advanced age were left without means or connections upon whom a natural claim would devolve, and believing that the misfortunes of such persons would be much increased by the necessity of seeking public charity and a home in the institution provided by law, with the contacts incident to such a residence, organized it upon the following plan: Persons seeking admittance, should, without reference to sect or country, have reached the age of 60 years, having no immediate kindred able to support them, and should never have occupied a menial situation.

From the time of its foundation, some 30 years ago, this institution has been supported by voluntary contributions and legacies, and presided over by a board of ladies with uninterrupted success. The inmates at present number some 70 persons; the building is well constructed, warmed, and ventilated upon the most modern plan, affording every comfort and convenience that assiduous forethought and attention can supply. The inmates are happy and cheerful, and in their contentment and health exhibit the excellence of this charity.

Physician.—WM. D. STROUD, M. D.

U N I O N

SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME.

S. E. CORNER OF TWELFTH AND FITZWATER STREETS.

THE object of the "Union School and Children's Home" is to afford a shelter, food, clothing, and schooling, with moral training, to the neglected and deserted children of the inebriate, the convict, and abandoned of every class. These children are resigned to the Trustees by their parents, next friends, or a Judge of the Court of Record. By an act of incorporation, the Trustees possess legal power to indenture these children, which trust they endeavour to discharge with great caution. It is also their duty to watch over them during their minority, and to see that the terms of the indenture are strictly complied with. This Institution has been in operation five years, during which time upwards of four hundred children have been sheltered under its roof, and more than two hundred have been provided with comfortable homes in the country. To decrease *pauperism*, and increase *labourers*, is the aim of those engaged in this enterprise; and the success that has attended this effort is almost unprecedented.

The work was commenced with twelve children, in a very small house; the building now occupied is a large and commodious one, with a family of children averaging one hundred and nine.

Possessing, as it does, the confidence of the public, it will continue to be liberally supported; while its influence must and will be felt by that class of persons for whose benefit it was originally intended. The annual expenses have varied from *two* to *four* thousand dollars.

AMERICAN
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FIFTH ST., BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STS.

THIS Society was founded in May, 1763. The site of the present hall was presented to the Society by the State in 1785, and the building was erected in 1789. It consists of a basement, and two stories, the lower one of which is occupied by the Society for its library, museum, &c.

The library contains 20,000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare and valuable, and many very valuable manuscripts. The collection of the Transactions of Learned Societies is among the most complete in this country.

The cabinet contains a valuable collection of coins, minerals, &c., and there is belonging to it a large collection of fossils, which is at present deposited in the Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Treasurer and Librarian.—CHARLES B. TREGO, Esq.

LIBRARY
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOUNDED IN 1731.

FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT.

· THIS Institution was founded in 1731. The books are allowed to be taken out by Members of the Company; others are at liberty at all times to make use of them on the premises.

The number of volumes in the Institution is about 55,000. Attached to it is the LOGANIAN LIBRARY, which was bequeathed and endowed by James Logan, in 1792, and now contains about 10,000 volumes.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. till sunset.

Librarian.—LLOYD P. SMITH.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

CORNER OF BROAD AND GEORGE STREETS.

THIS Institution had its origin in the social meetings of a few individuals for recreation, after a release from their daily occupations. These gentlemen, six in number, prompted by a taste for Natural Science, for the purpose of extending their opportunities by mutual assistance, and in the belief that, by systematizing their proceedings, their enthusiasm would achieve higher results, organized their meeting in 1812. In 1817, this Academy was chartered, and the publication of a journal commenced. After several migrations, the Academy built its present hall, in 1840. This institution has lived and flourished, not by government patronage, but by the generous means and earnest zeal of its individual members giving time and labour to its interests, without stint. Its meetings are devoted to the reading of scientific papers, verbal communications, and the reception of donations pertaining to Natural Science. The records of these meetings are published every two months under the title of *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, and are embellished with such illustrations as the papers they contain may require.

The benefit of this institution has not been restricted

to the community in which it exists; while, on two afternoons in each week, the museum is opened to the public, strangers who manifest any interest in the subjects coming within the scope of this institution, are welcomed, and assisted in the furtherance of their object with all the advantages that the library and museum afford.

The museum, at present, contains an aggregate of 148,876 specimens of natural history. The birds alone comprise 27,000 specimens; plants, 46,000; minerals, 4,152; fossils, 23,518. Comparative anatomy, 1,720; Ethnological specimens, 1,015; fishes, 1,500; reptiles, 2,000; insects, 6,000; birds' eggs, 5,056; nests, 214; shells, 25,000.

Among the above will be found the magnificent collection of birds of the Prince of Essling, deposited by Dr. Wilson; also, the valuable collection of skulls purchased of the estate of the late Dr. S. G. Morton.

The Academy takes pleasure in offering to members of the National Medical Association, every facility for inspecting their cabinet that the convenience of such members may admit of during their sojourn in this city.

The museum and library, containing 13,000 volumes on subjects pertaining to Natural Science, will be opened, by special resolution of the Academy, to members of the American Medical Association, each day during its session, from nine o'clock until two, and from three until six.

ATHENÆUM.

SIXTH ST., BETWEEN WALNUT AND LOCUST,

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON SQUARE.

THIS Institution was founded in 1814. The present edifice was built in 1845-7, and consists of a first story, occupied for offices, &c., a main story, occupied by the Association, and a third story, in which the Historical Society, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and other societies have rooms.

The main story, used by the Athenæum, is divided into two large rooms, one appropriated to the library, and the other as a newspaper room, and a small room for the librarians, which is also used as a dress-room.

The library contains about 12,000 volumes, principally history and works of light literature. The leading magazines and periodical literary journals of this country and Great Britain are regularly received, and will be found on the tables in the library; and the news-room is well supplied with the newspapers of this country and the principal ones of England and France.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS institution was founded in 1825, by a number of public-spirited citizens of the State, and has realized their expectations by accumulating a valuable historical library, now numbering three thousand five hundred volumes, with a large collection of important manuscripts ; and by becoming the centre of organized effort to perpetuate and illustrate the perishing records of the past.

The liberality of its members has led to the formation of a gallery, consisting of portraits of persons eminent in our annals and views of scenes in the State of historic interest, that already proves to be a source of attraction to citizens and strangers.

With a view to a wide distribution of valuable historical writings, both original and reprints of rare works, and of the highest degree of elegance in typography and illustration, a publication fund was commenced in 1854. It is composed of subscriptions by any person whatever, of twenty dollars, which obtains the right to receive, during life, one copy of all future publications. The money thus received is invested on a special trust, and the interest thereof used. The fund now amounts to more than \$5,000.

The hall of the society is in the upper portion of the Athenæum, and is open to its members and others from 10 to 1, and 3 to 5, every day.

TOWNSEND WARD, Librarian.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FIFTH AND LIBRARY STS.

THE Mercantile Library Company was founded in 1821, and incorporated in 1824.

In 1844-'45, the Company erected its present elegant building. The room devoted to the Library occupies the main or second story, and is an extremely convenient and beautiful one. The number of volumes is about 15,000.

They are conveniently arranged in cases extending around the walls from the floor to the gallery, and from the latter to the ceiling. The body of the room is occupied by centre-tables, which are lighted by gas, and upon which are to be found the daily papers of nearly every city in the Union, together with the leading American and British periodicals.

The Library is open daily (Sundays excepted) from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

Officers for 1855:—

President.—WILLIAM E. BOWEN.

Treasurer.—WILLIAM H. BACON.

Secretary.—JOHN J. THOMPSON.

PENNSYLVANIA

ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

CHESTNUT ST., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN TENTH AND
ELEVENTH STS.

THIS institution was organized in 1807, for the promotion of the Fine Arts, by forming collections of pictures, statues, &c., the establishment of schools for drawing, painting, sculpture, &c.

The building contains a spacious rotunda, communicating with large galleries on the north, east, and west.

The collection of pictures is very large and valuable ; there is also a collection of statuary, and a valuable library of works on the Fine Arts.

The Academy will be open all day, and until ten o'clock in the evening.

ART UNION OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 212 CHESTNUT ST.

THIS Society has an interesting gallery of paintings, which is open every day and evening.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND MARKET STS.

THIS institution was founded in 1824, "for the promotion and encouragement of manufacturers, and the mechanic and useful arts, by the establishment of popular lectures on the sciences connected with them; by the formation of a library, reading-room, and a cabinet of models and minerals; by offering premiums on all subjects deemed worthy of encouragement; by examining all new inventions submitted to them; and by such other means as they may deem expedient."

The hall is a substantial building, of three stories. The first story contains a large lecture-room, in which, during the winter season, lectures are delivered on mechanics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and allied subjects. The second story is occupied as a library and reading-room. The library contains upwards of six thousand volumes, principally scientific works; and the tables are well supplied with periodicals and newspapers. The third story is occupied by the cabinets of models and minerals, which are large and very interesting.

The electrical machine formerly used by Benjamin Franklin, is here to be seen.

The Institute holds annually an exhibition of domestic manufactures, and premiums are awarded to such productions of industry as are deserving the distinction.

The Association also publish a monthly journal, devoted to the diffusion of knowledge relative to mechanics, chemistry, civil engineering, manufactures of all kinds, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES MINT.

CHESTNUT ST., NEAR BROAD.

THIS building was commenced in 1829. It is of marble, and has an Ionic portico of six pillars, twenty-five feet high. The interior arrangements are very convenient, and the machinery by which the different processes of coining are conducted, is very remarkable for the perfection of its finish, and the accuracy of its movements.

The amount of coinage during the year 1854, was \$43,108,977 93, comprised in 33,919,921 pieces.

The entire coinage, from the organization of the Mint to the close of 1854, is valued at \$365,337,845 94, comprised in 488,774,216 pieces.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM.

GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, BELOW SOUTH ST.

THIS beautiful establishment is accessible by the Spruce St. omnibuses.

The main building, which is of marble, has a front of 360 feet, in the centre of which is an Ionic portico of 140 feet. Two other elegant buildings, one on either side, are appropriated to the higher officers of the institution. The grounds comprise about twenty-seven acres, which are beautifully laid out and adorned with shrubbery. The view from the western front is very pleasing. It commands the Schuylkill in either direction, and on the opposite side of this stream the extensive and picturesque grounds of Woodland Cemetery, the vast and commanding structure of the Almshouse and Philadelphia Hospital, and the suburban residences of Hamilton Village, remarkable for the beautiful trees which surround them.

The object of the institution is to supply a home for sailors and marines of the navy disabled by age or disease. A service of twenty years, and a surgeon's certificate that the applicant is unable to labor, are requisite for his admission. At present, the number of pensioners is about one hundred and forty. Each one occupies a furnished room, is provided with food, clothing, tobacco, &c., and is allowed a dollar every

month as pocket money. The third floor of the right wing is used as a hospital, and can conveniently accommodate between thirty and forty patients. Twenty-seven persons are employed in the service of the hospital and asylum together.

The present Governor is Commodore GEORGE W. STORER.

The medical officers are Surgeon JAMES CORMICK, and Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. HENDERSON.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

COATES ST., WEST OF NINETEENTH ST.

THIS Building was erected by the State. The first prisoners were received into its cells in the year 1829; since which period 3,213 convicts have been admitted. There were 270 in confinement on the first of January last.

The building is a massive one, built of grayish granite or gneiss, and occupies a tract of nearly ten acres. The front is composed of large blocks of hewn granite. The walls are 12 feet thick at the base, and diminish to the top, where they are $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet in thickness. A wall of 30 feet in height above the interior platform incloses an area 640 feet square; at each angle of the wall is a tower for the purpose of overlooking the establishment; and three other towers near the gate of entrance.

In the centre of the great court-yard is an observatory, whence eight long corridors radiate towards the four sides and four angles of the square. One of these corridors leads to the gate of entrance, while upon both sides of the remaining seven the prisoners' cells are arranged; so that every part of the corridors or passage-ways can be seen from the hall of the observatory.

Near the principal entrance are rooms occupied as

offices, warden's and keepers' apartments, apothecary shop, and hospital.

The cells are 11 feet 9 inches long, and 7 feet 6 inches wide. In the side of each, next the corridor, is a small opening for the purpose of supplying the prisoner with food, &c., and for permitting his movements to be inspected without attracting his attention. Other apertures, for the purpose of ventilation, are provided. Light is admitted from above, by a large glass in the crown of the arch, about 16 feet above the floor.

In the side opposite to the corridor is a doorway leading into the yard attached to each cell. This yard is 18 feet by 8, and its walls are $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height.

The cells are well lighted and ventilated, and are heated by tubes containing hot water.

These arrangements conduce to the health of the convicts, and, at the same time, effectually carry out the system of separate confinement. In fact the annual mortality of the Penitentiary has never been large, whilst in the last three years it has not exceeded one per cent.

A system of education adapted to the wants of the prisoners has been introduced, and every effort is made to awaken in their minds a desire to learn.

The management of the Institution is committed to a Board of five Inspectors appointed by the Court.

The chief resident officers are the Warden and Physician.

Warden.—NIMROD STRICKLAND.

Resident Physician.—D. W. LASSITER.

The members of the Association will find the Fairmount omnibuses the most convenient means of reaching the Prison. The line on Coates Street passes by the door. It is necessary to procure tickets of admission from one of the Inspectors, unless the Association should determine to visit it in a body, when one or more of the Inspectors would be there in person to receive them.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

PASSYUNK ROAD, AT THE INTERSECTION OF SOUTH
TENTH STREET.

THE Prison consists of an imposing castellated central building, fronting on Passyunk Road, with buttresses and flying towers at the angles, and surmounted in its centre by a tall castellated tower. From each side of the centre building extends, in front, a high stone screen, terminating at the angles of the north and south wall in high circular towers. On each side the centre building, large gateways, in keeping with the general architecture of the building, enter, through the stone screen, into arched and paved corridors communicating with the north and south ranges of cells.

In the main building are the apartments for the warden, the clerk's office, the inspectors' room, etc.

Directly in the rear of the main building, and separated from it by a small yard, are the bake-house, store-rooms, wash-house, etc.

The cells for the prisoners are arranged in two long stone buildings which run west from the main building, with a yard on either side of them. The cells are three tiers high, on both sides of a hall, and so disposed as to preclude the possibility of any recognition or intercourse between the prisoners. The two upper tiers of cells are reached by means of light iron galleries com-

municating with stone stairways in the thickness of the walls. Consequently the central halls, into which the cells of each corridor open, extend from pavement to roof; skylights in the latter supplying light and ventilation.

The cells for female prisoners are in a separate building, remote from that occupied by the male prisoners, and surrounded by a high wall.

To the north of the Prison, and fronting on Passyunk Road, is the building formerly used as a Debtors' Apartment. It is an imitation of the Egyptian style of architecture. It is now but little used.

Between this latter building and the prison is the hospital for sick prisoners. This is a plain brick structure.

The prison is constructed of sienite, and the "Debtors' apartment" of red sandstone.

During the year ending December 31, 1854, there were sent to this prison 10,858 prisoners, which, added to 530 remaining December 31, 1853, gives a total of 11,388.

Of those admitted during the year, 7,526 were white males; 2,089 white females; 713 colored males; and 530 colored females.

Physicians.—Drs. T. S. REED and A. BURDEN.

HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR

WHITE AND COLOURED CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

TWENTY-SECOND AND PARRISH STS.

THIS institution incloses within its outside walls over six acres of ground.

The white and coloured departments are entirely distinct, separated by a high wall, and under the care, each, of its own officers.

The conviction had long been growing in the community among legal and other members not so immediately in contact with criminals, that crime was the effect more of neglect and want of moral training and education of youth than of inherent viciousness of nature. No remedy was offered in the prisons for these evils, and children were confined in contact with men and women confirmed in vice, thereby influenced for life, and their education completed for criminal pursuits. Upon this conviction the House of Refuge was erected as a school of reform, not as a place of punishment, through the munificence of private gifts and legacies, aided by the State and city authorities. Minors are received here both male and female, vagrant and criminal, with those whose parents are so negligent as not to afford their children proper parental restraint. This

institution was founded in 1826, and, previous to January 1, 1853, had received 38,000 inmates. Of these, full three-fourths have been saved from ruin, and reformed. The children are not only kept from association with adults, but are classified among themselves, education being adapted to the peculiar tendencies of each; age, moral defects, and educational wants being carefully considered. After being educated and thoroughly reformed, these children are bound to such mechanics and farmers as the managers may approve, and the subsequent course of so large a proportion has entirely justified the hope, that after the due operation of education, with moral and religious training, but few would be found in any community beyond reformation.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

IN THE CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE STATE HOUSE,

CHESTNUT ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.

THE main edifice was erected in 1734, and its two wings were added in 1740. The hall upon the left of the principal entrance is that in which the Continental Congress held its sessions, and where the Declaration of Independence was signed, upon the 4th of July, 1776. A few years ago, it was carefully restored, so as to present exactly the same appearance which it did on the birthday of the American nation. It contains many interesting memorials of the revolutionary epoch. Of these, the most remarkable is the bell, which, in accordance with its famous and prophetic inscription, "proclaimed liberty throughout all the land" as soon as Congress had adopted the Declaration. The portraits, by Peale, form one of the best collections, if not the only authentic one, of likenesses of the eminent men who flourished in the early days of the republic. Among those of physicians and naturalists, will be found Rush, Bartram, Shippen, Hanson, Ramsay, and Warren.

PHILADELPHIA WATER-WORKS.

THESE occupy an elevated position on the Schuylkill River, and from the beauty of their site as well as the vast expenditure of labour and skill evident in the reservoirs and machinery incident to their purpose, are much visited; so much so, indeed, that this is the point to which a large number of the omnibuses leaving the Exchange, and traversing the principal streets of the city, are directed.

At an early date in the history of Philadelphia, the subject of public hygiene was forced upon its citizens by the fearful ravages of yellow fever. And so important was a plentiful supply of good water held to be to public health, that the leading men of that day made it an object of constant speculation to devise a plan by which this supply could be effected. In the will of Dr. Franklin, the subject is presented to the citizens in an impressive manner. Dr. Franklin believed that the wells then in use would deteriorate from the fact that the city drainage would prevent them from receiving a supply of water during the rains, and advised that money should be appropriated to bring the Wissahiccon Creek, a distance of seven miles, into the city; this will bears date June 23, 1789.

After the introduction of Schuylkill water upon a plan soon found to be inadequate to the increasing demand of the city, the present works were undertaken.

The first attempt to throw water into the present reservoirs was made with stationary steam engines, but abandoned on account of the great expense incident to their use; and in the year 1819, it was resolved to substitute water-wheels for this purpose. To effect this it was necessary to dam the river Schuylkill; this was done, and the present dam measures 1,600 feet in length, backing the water some six miles. The mill-houses are substantial buildings of stone 238 feet long by 56 feet wide, containing eight wheels and eight double acting force pumps. The wheels are of cast-iron with wooden buckets, each wheel being 18 feet in diameter and 15 in width, weighing 22 tons. The pumps have a stroke of about six feet, and work at a speed of twelve revolutions the minute. In addition to the above is the *Jonval Turbine* water-wheel, erected in 1851. This wheel is not stopped by the tide, and runs through the whole 24 hours; by substituting these wheels, the power of the works may be increased to 6,000,000 gallons per diem. The works at present are carried on at an expense of \$133 a year per million gallons. The reservoirs are five in number, placed at a height of $66\frac{24}{100}$ feet above the highest, and $98\frac{14}{100}$ feet above the lowest curb in the city, and store an amount of 38,687,867 ale gallons of water. There is a stand-pipe of cast-iron fifty feet high and four feet in diameter, erected as a protection for the pumps.

The general operation of these works is so admirable that Philadelphia has never been without an ample supply of water, both for individual consumption and the complete cleansing of the city, so requisite for public hygiene.

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.

THE old works, which are still in operation, are situated at the foot of Market Street, on the Schuylkill River. The new works, also in operation, are on the Schuylkill, at Point Breeze. The latter consist of new buildings, presenting a combination of great beauty of design, with convenience and comfort for those persons employed, and are replete with all the modern improvements for affording gas of the best quality, and with the greatest economy.

Lighting Philadelphia with gas, was first undertaken in 1836, in which year there were 277 consumers; this number has now increased to 13,904, requiring a length of main pipes equal to $119\frac{1}{4}$ miles, consuming 282,224,000 cubic feet a year. The care with which these works have been managed is shown in the fact, that of all the gas manufactured since 1836, there has been but three per cent. wasted, including leakage and loss from all sources. By means of the improvements in the new works, each retort, with the same amount of fuel and men employed, yields 20 per cent. more gas, and the amount manufactured from a ton of coal is about 16 per cent. greater than in the old works, these results being due to the improved setting of the retorts, and the introduction of an exhausting engine to relieve the retorts from back pressure. In these buildings,

shed room has been reserved for the storage of 30,000 tons of coal, and space for the setting of 1,660 retorts, capable of supplying eight millions of feet daily.

Experiments have lately been made at these works, in the production of gas from wood, by means of retorts invented by the assistant engineer of the works, with results highly satisfactory both as regards this material, and the apparatus used. Upon trial, it was found that gas of an excellent quality was procured much cheaper than that made from coal. A number of the above-mentioned retorts have been ordered, as they are free from the objections to those imported from Europe, in not being subject to certain derangement of parts. It has been shown that one cord of ordinary fire-wood furnishes nearly twice as much illuminating material as a ton of the best Pittsburg coal; *i. e.*, the wood will yield nearly a double volume of gas, that affords, when properly burned, an equal light, foot for foot, with that produced from the coal.

It may be stated, in conclusion, that the gas from these works is afforded at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, and is equal to any produced in the country, as has been shown by analysis.

PHILADELPHIA

CAR-WHEEL WORKS.

CALLOWHILL ST., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.

THESE works are well worthy of attention ; Messrs. Whitney & Son have here shown that iron, under the direction of ingenuity and skill, can be fashioned with as much apparent ease as the most yielding material. While there is much intelligence displayed in the internal economy of these works in the substitution of machinery for manual labour, the exterior is pleasing from the beauty of its architecture. The style is Italian, and the material granite and brick. The inclosure, about two acres, is a hollow square, surrounded on all sides by the various departments. The main foundry is 250 feet front by 60 feet deep, and covered by a metallic corrugated roof with iron ties, purlines, and rafters ; a plan of construction by which large buildings of wide span are covered, no intermediate support being required, and no wood used.

At each angle formed by the side buildings with the main foundry, there is a chimney 120 feet high, beautiful in outline and construction, having ornamented brick capitals ; these chimneys correspond entirely with the architecture of the works, and add much to their general pleasing effect.

This manufactory, with one hundred men, is capable of producing about 40,000 wheels yearly, for durability and general excellence unsurpassed. While the exterior of the wheel, by an artificial process of cooling, has a molecular arrangement of a peculiar crystalline structure,

giving it great hardness, the interior is rendered soft and tough by a process of cooling in kilns, invented by the Messrs. Whitney, and found nowhere else in the world. By this means the wheels are entirely free from cracks and flaws. To arrive at perfection of durability, both as regards safety and the power of resisting friction on the surface, as many as ten different varieties of iron enter the composition accurately apportioned for each wheel; these varieties are all procured from the mines of Pennsylvania. There are four furnaces capable of furnishing 40 tons of melted iron daily. The reservoirs receiving the melted iron are placed on a railroad in front of the furnaces, and, though containing 16 tons each, are tilted by a single man by means of machinery, and distributed to the casting ladles, each of which holds the material for a single wheel. The lifting throughout these works is entirely by machinery, the men employed supply the brain alone for these operations.

The machine-shops which form the opposite side of the inclosed square are supported in the vaults below by arches of great beauty. The lathes for turning the axles, and the machinery for boring the wheels, work with such unerring nicety that each part produced is an exact *fac simile* of the original model; and each wheel and axle, after completion, are chosen promiscuously and applied to each other, their mutual adaptation being certain. The axle and bore in the wheel are so perfectly adjusted, that no keys or fastenings are employed to hold them together; the axle being suspended, the wheels are applied at each end and gradually slid home by machinery, the accuracy of their fit rendering them immovable. Messrs. Whitney & Son are happy to afford any one whose taste may lead them to visit their works, every opportunity for information that an intelligent explanation and courteous reception can supply.

NOTABLE PLACES.

There are many other public institutions, and objects of interest to the stranger, in Philadelphia, among which may be enumerated the following :—

The public SQUARES or PARKS, of which the principal are these—

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, Walnut and 6th Streets.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Walnut and 6th Streets.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, Walnut and 18th Streets.

LOGAN SQUARE, Race and 18th Streets.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, Race and 6th Streets.

JEFFERSON SQUARE, Federal and 3d Streets.

CEMETERIES.

LAUREL HILL, on the Schuylkill, which may be reached by steamboat every hour from Fairmount.

WOODLAND, on the Schuylkill below the Almshouse.

MONUMENT, Broad Street, beyond Green Hill.

GLENWOOD, Ridge Road and Islington Lane.

ODD FELLOWS', Islington Lane, near Ridge Road.

CHURCHES.

Of those remarkable for historical associations or architectural design, may be mentioned

THE SWEDES' CHURCH (Gloria Dei), erected A. D. 1700 ; near the Navy Yard.

CHRIST CHURCH, erected A. D. 1727-53 ; 2d Street, above Market.

ST. MARK'S, Locust, between 16th and 17th Streets.

ST. JAMES THE LESS, near Laurel Hill.

PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broad, above Chestnut.

PRESBYTERIAN REFORMED CHURCH, Broad, below Spruce.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Arch and 17th Streets.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Chestnut, above 18th Streets.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Arch and Broad Streets.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, Logan Square.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, 4th Street, near Vine St.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, 10th and Locust Sts.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Spring Garden and 13th Streets.

BANKS.

NORTH AMERICA, Chestnut, above 3d Street.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS', Chestnut, above 4th St.

PHILADELPHIA, Chestnut and 4th Streets.

COMMERCIAL, Chestnut, above 3d Street.

PENNSYLVANIA, 2d, above Walnut.

GIRARD, 3d Street, below Chestnut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Chestnut, above 4th Street.

THE NAVY YARD AND DRY DOCKS, Southwark, on the Delaware.

NEW MASONIC HALL, Chestnut below 8th Street.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Walnut and 3d Streets.

SCHUYLKILL (Spring Garden) WATERWORKS.

NORTHERN LIBERTY WATERWORKS, Kensington.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, S. W. corner North Penn Square and Market Street.

PUBLIC NORMAL SCHOOL, Sargent above 9th St.

SPRING GARDEN HALL, cor. Spring Garden and 13th Streets.

SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

CITY INSTITUTE, Chestnut and 17th Streets.

THE PENN COTTAGE, in Lætitia Court, Market St., between Front and 2d. The first brick building erected in Philadelphia, and the Residence of William Penn, in 1682.

THE "SLATE-ROOF HOUSE," corner of Norris's Alley and 2d Street, between Walnut and Chestnut. In revolutionary days it was occupied by Adams, Hancock, DeKalb, Lee, and other eminent persons of the time.

THE WILLIAM PENN TREATY MONUMENT, erected on the site of the tree under the shade of which Penn is reputed to have made his treaty with the Indians. On the Delaware, at the foot of Shackamaxon Street.

THE GRAVE OF DR. FRANKLIN, N. W. corner of Christ Church Ground, at the corner of Arch and 5th Streets.

Last, but not least, "CARPENTER'S HALL," at the head of Carpenter's Court, Chestnut Street, between 3d and 4th. In it assembled the first Congress of the United Colonies of America, Sept. 1774.





PHILADELPHIA

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